

The Messenger.

THE MOVEMENT FOR A TEXTILE SCHOOL

It is to be hoped that the movement for a textile school by the state will be successful. The necessity for such a school is apparent. Skilled workmen everywhere have a great advantage over the unskilled, and countries behind the age in technical schools are unable to compete successfully in manufacturing with those that have such means of training. The plan mentioned by our Raleigh correspondent is to have a textile school in connection with the agricultural and mechanical college. If such a school is needed and we must believe that such is the case, then it is the duty of the next legislature to create it, and in the manner indicated or by some other. It is thought that the success of the project depends almost entirely upon what cotton mill men may say about its advantages and necessities.

This is an age very much given to materialism. It is intensely practical. To make a living to get rich, to be successful in business is the aim and end of effort now. A practical education is demanded because the prevailing idea with the thousands is that it is the way to reach success, or as the unprincipled political thimble-riggers say, "to get there." The useful arts are to be taught. It is a prime necessity that mine out of ten of the youth of the land should have a practical education, and this may include the textile course only or a wider course in a strictly school of Technology. In many states in the north, and in two or three southern states there are schools of Technology that have been extremely useful and successful. One of the very best on the continent is the Miller school in Virginia, built by the benefaction of a thoughtful, generous citizen after whom it was named. Georgia also has a state school of the kind, which has given great satisfaction. The Atlanta Journal says:

"No two schools hold a higher place in the estimation of our people than the School of Technology and the Industrial and Normal school for girls. Georgia took a long step forward when she established these institutions. They have already been of incalculable benefit to the rising generation and will be permanent sources of strength to the state.

The increased attendance at these schools every year is proof of the growing popular appreciation of the advantages they offer."

Our own agricultural and mechanical college had been well appreciated heretofore because of its faithful work. How much its usefulness and its standard of excellence have been interfered with by the stupid, selfish, partisan interference of the last legislature we are not informed. It is proposed to increase its advantages by the addition of a textile school. If this is done we hope politics will not have any control.

At Lowell, Mass., there is a long established and celebrated school of this kind. It has a high standing as a school in which to prepare men to work in cotton mills and woolen mills. Massachusetts owes much to this school, for from it have gone out scores of skilled workmen who have given success and fame to its manufactured products. If the south is to make the advance on the lines of finer fabrics, and to rival New England workmen, it must take advantage of every possible means of improvement and development. It can only have skilled workmen by some system of educational training either in the factories or in textile schools. In the great centre of manufacturing it has been for years thought that the mills did not furnish the best and most needed instruction, but that a textile school was needed. Hence the great school at Lowell has been relied upon for the highest possible skill in textile manufacturing. Germany, as the Messenger mentioned some weeks ago, has many practical, technical and textile schools of its own maintained by the government at much cost. Other nations, as was mentioned, have embarked in this business of training the mind, the eye, the hand and with fine results. The south must wake up fully to the importance of such schools. Since the great progress began in cotton milling the necessity increases for each state to have its own training schools. Let North Carolina keep fully abreast. She has more cotton mills than any southern state, now let her have a textile school every way equal to demands. Without much outlay it could not hope to rival the Lowell or the Miller school.

HOME FOLKS.

The North Carolina Journal of Education published at Greensboro is on a higher plane than any publication of the kind in recent years in North Carolina. The last issue is well filled with good reading for teachers and friends of education. Possibly the pabulum is too strong for the pupils or the most of them.

That is a good practical lesson as to pure water given in the Raleigh letter in The Messenger of yesterday. Sixty persons in one cotton mill had typhoid fever. Bad water was suspected as the cause. Then boiling the water before use was resorted to and after that there was no more typhoid fever. This is only one of scores of tests with similar results. Bad water makes sickness and kills.

Bishop Key, of Georgia, who is hold-

ing the Western North Carolina Conference, M. E. Church, is reported as a "sanctificationist." He is a very good, faithful man, teaches the doctrine of the higher life, the perfected life, called holiness, perfect love, sanctification, and according to Methodist standards. That church has taught from Mr. Wesley's day until now this doctrine. Many of the "holiness men"—the peripatetics—have put on some embroidery to the old Methodist doctrine perhaps, taking that doctrine as the doctrine and practically ignoring the great fundamentals that Wesley taught would save—repentance and faith and regeneration in Christ.

It has been determined to remove the remains of General Thomas L. Clingman from Concord to Asheville. It is well that the misapprehension as to his dying at a state asylum is removed. He had several homes offered him by relatives, but owing to his mental condition towards the last of his life his removal was imperatively necessary. The Birmingham Age-Herald, of Alabama, takes a view of our able and distinguished North Carolinian that no doubt contains much of truth. It discusses why he was poor in old age. Considering his ability and economy, and the salaries he drew, it is remarkable that he left or had so little of this world's goods. We give under "Public Opinion" what the Alabama paper said.

We never knew a more honest and honorable man than the late Major William W. Vass, for well nigh forty years treasurer of the Raleigh and Gaston railroad. A portrait of him will adorn the walls of Wake Forest college. Major Vass was a member of the Baptist church for fifty years we suppose. If probity, fidelity, industry, intelligence and Christian virtues qualify one for appearing on canvas in a college dedicated to liberal learning then Major Vass is richly entitled to live on in his "counterfeit presentment" to give aspiring youth example and encouragement for virtuous living many qualities, unfaltering integrity and patient industry.

Three thousand people at Dunn saw a murderer hanged. How long will this public show be allowed in this state? It ought to be suppressed by law. A public hanging is ordinarily a public victory and triumph for a murderer or a rapist. He rides to the scaffold like a conquering hero, and steps off amid the gazing multitude into the heavenly road that leads directly to the Celestial City. It is a day of splendor and pomp for the triumphant hero for he is not eternally saved and leaves the earth to ascend to glory? With this display and this idea prevailing we may expect to hear of more murders and more rapes, as they mean everlasting salvation as it is taught and accepted.

If the figures given by Smith are reliable there were more penitentiary escapes under democratic management from the penitentiary gang than now under the radical management. When fifty two criminals escape in one year, it is high time to change the system and confine the scoundrels to the guarded walls. Thus far in 1897, 29 striped rascals are out in spite of rifles and are no doubt enjoying their freedom and carrying on their old villainies without fear of law or penitentiary molestation. Something is wrong, imperfect and rotten in the outside system. If prisoners cannot be kept from escaping stop the bad arrangement. Russell can turn adrift enough rascals without the aid of the penitentiary guards who do not guard.

Many years ago we heard one of the leading citizens of Granville, a magistrate for decades and a man of affairs, say that under the radical bossing it actually cost more to keep an inmate at the county poor house than it would cost to board him at the Yarrowburgh House, Raleigh, when Dr. Blackhall was the manager. He told us that six or eight men, with horses, when coming to court would stop over a night or two with their party friend, the keeper of the poor house, which was located only about a mile and a quarter from Oxford. We are reminded of this luxury of the people about 1870-75 by the report from Raleigh in yesterday's letter to The Messenger. The penitentiary did not take in guests, but it took boarders. Who received the benefit? And then there are other scandals in the air.

A VERY RESPONSIBLE ACT

We were sorry to read that Judge Dick, of the United States district court, had received a threatening letter at Asheville for his course on the bench. We regret to know that there are people in this state who would coerce judges on the bench by intimidation to decide as they will and not as they will. It is a very bad sign of increasing lawlessness. We believe Judge Dick to be an honorable, upright judge, not infallible, not all-wise, but not purchasable or corrupt. We must believe that the number of legal intimidators is few and not of the better class. It was a very foolish, very dangerous course to pursue. It inflicts

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Should be in every family medicine chest and every traveler's grip. They are invaluable when the stomach is out of order; cure headache, biliousness, and all liver troubles. Mild and efficient. 25 cents.

upon the community and upon the state, and their good name is attacked. The Asheville Citizen treats the matter with discretion and properly. It says:

"Few things are more despicable than anonymous letter writing. It is cowardly and reprehensible under any and all circumstances, but when anonymity is used to assault courts of justice and incite anarchy by advising and threatening the violation of law, it becomes a crime of the very first magnitude.

"There can be no doubt about the people of Asheville desiring that justice be meted out to the officials of the First National bank in the matter of the offenses with which they stand charged. But this justice must be dispensed in strict accordance with the laws in such cases made and provided, and through a jury of their countrymen sworn to do their duty under those laws.

"Judge Dick forcibly stated the case from the bench when he said, 'The law does not know speed in its method—justice is strived for.'"

We must hope that this very bad way of securing the judgment coveted by interested parties will not be often resorted to in North Carolina. Our people prior to the war were unusually conservative and law-abiding. It would have been impossible then to have had such a very unwise and far reaching attempt made upon the virtue and independence of the judiciary.

SNAPS.

Insurgents in Cuba are reported active. Spanish troops do not like Blanco's plan of treating with Cuban troops.

Seth Low will continue in the presidency of Columbia university. The Sun said he spoke very poor English in the recent campaign. Perhaps he remains at the head of the university to complete his education.

Lord Salisbury is considered a great master of speech making, carrying out the Tallyrand idea that speech was made to conceal thought. The British premier is thought to be gifted in speaking and revealing nothing.

Hark! Hear! Out in Dakota three murderers were lynched by a mob. Awful! three Indians at that and not negroes. The people were tired of the laws delay. There are fine times in the north, in Indiana, Ohio and other states.

The other day Admiral Alex. C. Rhind died in New York. He was a native of Alabama, but forgot his people in their distress and under the pressure of a great war, and failed to be true to his state. Who can have tears for such men?

Living rich men in the north said Henry George was an anarchist and revolutionist. Dead, his memory is honored, and eulogy upon eulogy, mountain high, is pronounced upon him. He was not a bad man surely, but of extreme views.

An Omaha newspaper is trying to find who are the people dissatisfied with "McKinteyism and Dingelsism." It shuts its eyes and gropes. Seek out the voters against the foul combine in the recent election and it can find a few. It is wonderful how blind partisanship can make people.

It is not certain that Hanna, the corruptionist, will pull through and get back to the senate, but we suppose he will be able to buy enough to accomplish his end. If only requires three to elect the great boodler will step in. His republican opponents claim twenty ants in the legislature.

We have now a paternal government to a certain extent. It takes charge of our correspondence for us and now it is anxious also to take charge of the savings of the people. And strange to say the democratic south that opposes paternalism is favoring this last proposed gigantic stretch of fatherly power.

Helgho! Senator Platt has his feathers up. He is showing fight. He stands forth champion of the real republican party, and denounces the citizen's union as a kicking faction, and Seth Low as a vain fellow ready to sacrifice the republicans upon the altar of his unhallowed ambition. Very likely indeed!

Girard college, Philadelphia, old and rich, puts the bar upon football fighting. Last Saturday one boy's leg was broken in practicing. Five players, perhaps more, have been killed this early in the season and the maimed are increasing daily. If full returns were in we doubt not that between fifty and one hundred have been injured and disabled, and a dozen have suffered from fractured bones.

Hard times and a fierce struggle to get a poor living fall to the lot of more than half the people the world over. With about a fourth of the people in Great Britain and the United States it is always fat living, good times, and a pocket full of money. They do not know how to sympathize with the great majority in their fierce fight for life, and have no knowledge of what want means.

Two Fires at K-n-y (Correspondence of The Messenger.) Kenly, N. C., November 18. Last night about 12 o'clock Mr. C. W. Knight's barn was burned, together with two mules, about 400 bushels of corn, 3,000 pounds of fodder, a quantity of peas, a buggy, a carriage, and all his farming implement. The loss is about \$3,000 with no insurance. The fire was of incendiary origin. Today at 10 o'clock the cotton gin belonging to Wiley Howell was burned with two bales of cotton and about 200 bushels of seed. This fire was caused by a spark catching in the press. The loss is \$2,000, partially covered by insurance.

Pain-Killer.

(GREAT REMEDY)
A Sure and Safe Remedy in every case and every kind of Nervous Complaints is
Pain-Killer.
This is a true statement and it can't be made too strong or too emphatic.
It is a simple, safe and quick cure for
Croup, Cough, Rheumatism, Colic, Colds, Neuralgia, Diarrhoea, Croup, Toothache.
TWO SIZES, 25c. and 50c.

The Falling of the Stars

(Baltimore Sun.)
The astronomers look for the next great meteoric shower on the morning of November 15, 1897. They calculate that the earth will then pass again through the centre of an immense swarm of meteoroids as they are called before combustion. These great "Leonide Star Showers" as they are called, occur at intervals of every thirty-three years and one day. The great shower of 1865 occurred on November 12, that of 1833 on November 14, and, consequently a repetition of the next wonderful phenomena is expected on the morning of November 15, 1897.

In the meantime, however, as the aggregation of meteoroids is of immense length, one end will encounter the earth in 1898 and the other in 1900, making, as Professor Lewis Swift, the distinguished astronomer of Rochester, N. Y., says, considerable showers in those years also. Not only this, but it is stated on the same authority that many fore-runners of the great shower may be expected to come within the earth's atmosphere on November 14, 1897, because many of the meteoroids are always considerably in advance of the main cluster. Professor Swift says "the thickness of the meteoroid stream is 100,000 miles, and the duration of the shower is equal to the time of the diagonal passage of the earth through it, usually from midnight to dawn." He adds: "As there is a light shower of Leonoids every November, we know that there is a vast ring formed by the comet's tail, and that the immense shoal in one portion is the product of the exploded comet itself, and through which we pass once every thirty-three years and a day."

The meteoroids are dark bodies, and it is only when they pass into the earth's atmosphere that they become ignited by friction and become visible for a few seconds, stream making a revolution around the sun in about 334 years, and by consequence the earth passes through it in a new place every year. The length of the swarm is so enormous that although it moves at the rate of nearly twenty-five miles a second, yet it takes it two years to pass the earth, so that when its hinder part is still with us its advancing side will have reached the orbits of Jupiter and Saturn. Notwithstanding this extent, it is but a fraction of the entire orbit. Professor Swift says "The great cluster of Leonoids will reach the earth's orbit about June 1, 1899, but the earth will not have arrived there then, but will be due nearly six months later, and the Leonoids will plunge into the swarming mass and for at least five years we shall experience a literal rain of fire."

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

STATEMENTS OF THE INDEBTEDNESS OF THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE SEMI-WEEKLY MESSENGER WERE RECENTLY MAILED, AND WHILE A GREAT MANY HAVE RESPONDED, THERE ARE MANY YET IN ARREARS AND WE TRUST THIS REMINDER WILL CAUSE ALL WHO HAVE NEGLECTED THEIR ACCOUNT WITH US TO TAKE PROMPT ACTION. THE DATE ON THE LABEL OF EACH PAPER SHOWS THE TIME TO WHICH THE SUBSCRIPTION HAS BEEN PAID, AND THE ACCOUNT CAN BE EASILY DETERMINED WITHOUT WAITING FOR A STATEMENT FROM US. A THOROUGH REVISION OF THE LIST WILL BE MADE AT AN EARLY DATE AND ALL DELINQUENTS WILL BE PLACED ON OUR "BOOK OF REMEMBRANCE."

Women's Parsonage and Home Mission Society

(Correspondence of The Messenger.)
Weldon, N. C., November 18. The third and last day of the Woman's Parsonage and Home Mission Society was called to order by the president, and memorial services were held at 10 a. m.

The annual sermon was preached last night by Rev. D. H. Tuttle from 13th verse of 4th chapter of 2nd Kings. The meeting was closed with a prayer by Rev. F. D. Swindell.

Most of the delegates left this afternoon for their homes. The meeting here was a pleasant and profitable one.

A Faculty Which Includes That Foot Ball

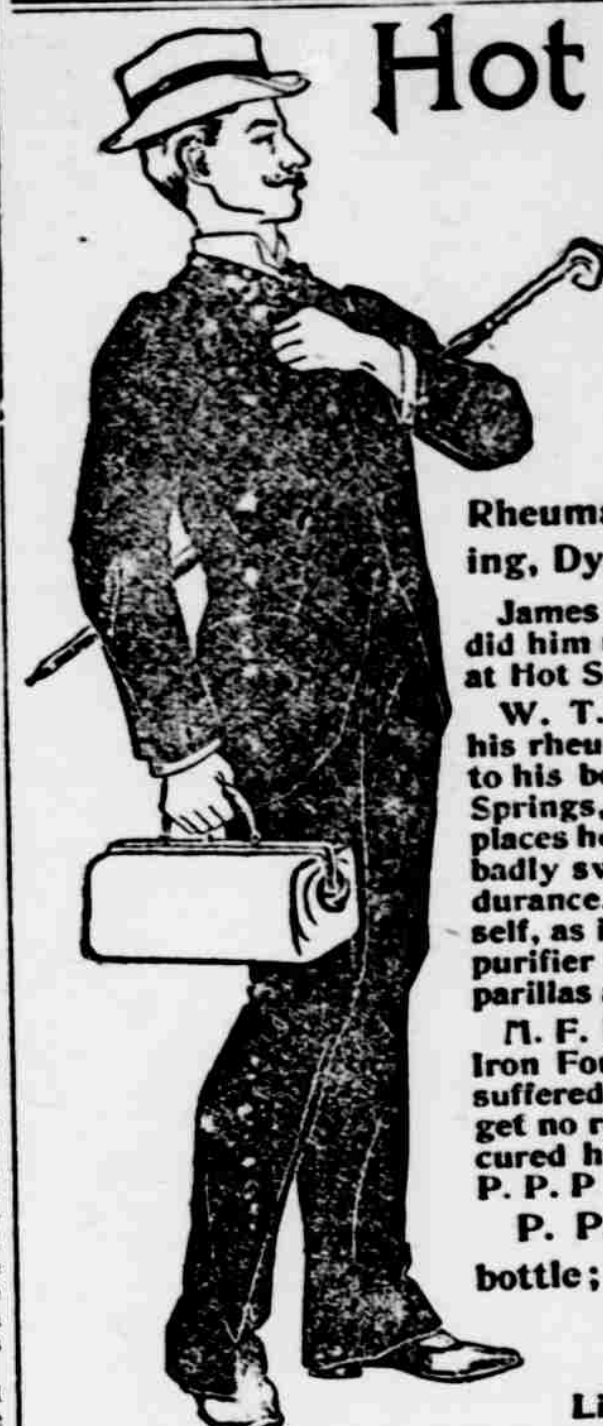
By the action of the faculty of the University of Rochester, two of the strongest players of the football team, Backus and Schoeffel, have been suspended from the university on account of their slim attendance at recitations. The student association is indignant over the matter. Schoeffel plays left tackle, and Backus is the strongest man on the team. He is 6 feet 2 inches tall, and weighs 207 pounds. Backus is another six-footer, and weighs 198 pounds. His position is full back. He is a good kicker and a hard line-bucker. The Rochester eleven is scheduled to play Niagara University on next Wednesday, and Colgate college on Thanksgiving day. It was at first thought that the games would be canceled, but the present college sentiment is to play football, notwithstanding the crippled condition of the team—Rochester dispatch to the Sun.

Tutt's Pills Cure All Liver Ills.

Save Your Money. One box of Tutt's Pills will save many dollars in doctors' bills. They will surely cure all diseases of the stomach, liver or bowels. No Reckless Assertion For sick headache, dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation and biliousness, a million people endorse TUTT'S Liver Pills.

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RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.



Hot Springs NO!

If you want to get rid of money go to some springs.

If you want to get rid of disease, stay at home and take P. P. P., Lippman's Great Remedy for Rheumatism and all forms of Blood Poisoning, Dyspepsia, Catarrh and Malaria.

James Newton, Aberdeen, Ohio, says P. P. P. did him more good than three months treatment at Hot Springs, Ark.

W. T. Timmons, of Waxahatchie, Tex., says his rheumatism was so bad that he was confined to his bed for months. Physicians advised Hot Springs, Ark., and Mineral Wells, Texas, at which places he spent seven weeks in vain, with knees so badly swollen that his tortures were beyond endurance. P. P. P. made the cure, and proved itself, as in thousands of other cases, the best blood purifier in the world, and superior to all Sarsaparillas and the so-called Rheumatic Springs.

A. F. Ballantyne, of Ballantyne & McDonough's Iron Foundry, Savannah, Ga., says that he has suffered for years from Rheumatism, and could get no relief from any source but P. P. P., which cured him entirely. He extols the properties of P. P. P. on every occasion.

P. P. P. is sold by all druggists. \$1 a bottle; six bottles, \$5.

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And sentence passed by Judge Populace as being the criminal charged with bringing down standard values and underselling competition. GEO. O. GAYLORD, the Racket Store man, has stood the test for nine years and by living on less than he made and dividing his profits with his customers has gained a large share of the public patronage and good will. He has always been the first man in the race to cut the price on every article that could be bought for less and the last man to advance the price. The new tariff law has not made until this day the price advance on any article in my store. Read my prices and see if you do not think the goods are very low.

MEN'S AND BOY'S CLOTHING.

is one article that I handle in large quantities. This stock is on our second floor and covers a space 60x55 feet floor room and we have all new this season's styles and prices in Men's Suits run very low.
A nice Black Cheviot Suit, nicely made, at \$35.00 a Suit.
A pretty Plaid Suit at \$25.
A strictly all wool nice Suit, well made, heavily faced, at \$49.95; better Suits and nicer good at \$65.00 and \$75.00.
Black Clay Suits at \$37.50.
Corkscrew Suits at \$50.00.
Splendid all boiled wool, 20-ounce Clay Worsted, satin lined, at \$10.00, either Sack or Cutaway Suits.
Fine Imported Worsted, in colors, Suits for young dressy men, at \$12.50 and \$13.50.

OVERCOATS AND MACKINTOSHES.

Men's Overcoats, heavy and warm, long and well made, at \$25.00 up to \$50.00.
Fine Beaver Overcoats, nice, new stock, extra cheap at \$30.00; satin lined at \$50.00 and \$75.00.
Men's Rubber Mackintosh Coats, with long capes at \$27.50, \$40.00 and \$50.00.
Men's Odd Pants and Coats. A good Wool Coat at \$15.00. Vest at 50c. Pants, Cotton Jeans, at 29, 40 and 50c. Georgia Kersey, heavy weight, 50c. Wool Pants, heavy weight, 85c. Nice Pants, honest values, at \$1.00 and \$1.25; fine Pants in pretty patterns, at \$1.50, \$1.75 and up to \$3.50 a pair. We have at least 1,000 pair of pants to select from and the best goods you ever saw for the money. Boy's Suits with sailor collars, braid trimmed Wool Cheviot, at \$1.39 a suit; nice, heavy Wool Suits at \$1.25; large boy's Suits from 10 to 15 years old, at \$1.50, \$1.75 up to \$3.00 a suit. Very pretty styles at \$1.75. Boy's odd pants at 25 and 50c. Boy's Blue Flannel, with button on top Golf Caps, at 20; trimmed in gold cord and nice quality at 25c. Men's heavy Flannel and Beaver Caps at 25c.

Dress Goods.

Ladies' Dress Skirts, made of nice, pretty goods, at \$1.50 each; pretty standard colors, all wool, at \$2.50; better at \$3.50, \$4.00, \$5.00. Nice Brocaded Silk Skirts at \$6.25, \$7.00, \$7.50. Silk Merino Skirts at \$7.50. We have a large stock of these goods and can fit and suit everyone. Dress Goods for Waists and Suits are very plentiful. We have a splendid stock and can sell you pretty, all wool suiting, stylish colors, at 25c per yard. Fashionable Silks at 25, 35, 50c up to \$1.00. Beautiful Serges at 25c and 44 inches wide, all wool at 35c per yard. The Gold Medal Dress Goods of all kinds in Black at 50, 65, 75 and 98c per yard. Lining, Silk Buttons, Braids, Trimmings of all kinds to match.

Mattings, Etc.

We have just received a large stock of handsome mattings at low prices, 12 1/2c per yard. Also we have decided to cut down our Carpets, Brussels, at 48 up to 60, worth from 55 to 75c; Ingrain Carpets from 20 to 48c per yard, worth 25 to 65c. We can and will save you money on your carpets, matting, and rugs. Chenille Curtains at \$1.99 a pair. Table Covers from 29 to 75c. Piano covers from \$1.50 to \$3.75 each. Piano felt at 90c per yard. We have just received a new supply of chairs, tables, book cases and hat racks to give away free with every \$25.00 cash purchase.

We want your trade and have long since had judgment passed on us as being the lowest priced store in town. We are very busy selling lots of Ladies' Hats, Trimmings, Shoes and Hosiery, Notions, Corsets, Gloves, Umbrellas and Laces.

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